

mocessors to E. G. Enstman & Co.)

J. O. GRIFFITH, F. C. BUNNINGTON: JNO. C. BUROH. LEON, TROUSDALE, THOMAS & MARR. DAILY \$8 TRI-WEEKLY \$5; WEEKLY \$2. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1881.

STATE CONVENTION :

SECOND SATURDAY IN MAY!! May. We hope that our friends in every county will, tion by full delegations. State rights and the rights of the South will be seriously endangered by the triumph of our opponents. It behooves all who oppose Black Republicanism, Federalism and civil war, to buckle on their armour for the contest. Let us be up and doing.

The American revolution was not fought for "the Union." it was not fought for the "stars and stripes." Neither had an existence until after the revolution The men of '76 fought to overthrow the despotic doctrine known as the Divine right of Kings. They tought to establish the doctrine that governme mes destructive of these ends it is the right of ty and happiness." The Constitution of the United States was subsequently formed, but without announcing any declaration of rights.

their Constitution, they expressly declared (Article Section. 1. That all power is inherent in the ple, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; for the advancement of those ends, they have at all fimes, an unalienable and indefeasible right to aller, reform or abolish the government in such namer as they may think proper.
Sec. 2. That government being instituted for the

When, however, the people of Tennessee formed

common benefit, the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is abourd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness

and thus Congress acknowledged these as her

tution of encroachment upon this doctrine that they distinctly stated: (Art. 11, Sec. 12.) "The decising ration of rights hereto prefixed is declared to be a part of the Constitution of this State, and shall never be violated on any pretence whatever." Thus spoke Tennessee, and Tennesseans claim no more for themselves than they are ready to grant to every other State. The people of the Confederate States, impelled by the highest sense of duty and of right, have, with a unanimity unparalleled in the history of the world, "for the advancement of their peace, safety and happiness," so far exercised their unallenable and indefeasible and indefeasible and indefeasible and indefeasible and indefeasible and indefeasible of the corner and smaller grain is being sown this year course with their peace, with their peace, safety and happiness," so far exercised their unallenable and indefeasible and indefeasible of the constitution of the sate to Lincolnism. Possibly, there are there any customhouse officials.

The month of March has been unusually cold in Alabama and Georgia. Yet ploughing and planting are going on. The farmers are well up to their work, notwithstanding the must terms and make not been with drawn from their work, notwithstanding the must terms and make the more directly in the face.

New Orleans, under the new erder of things, is a very orderly, obliging and agreeable place if one seeks for amusement. We are hospitable from taste, and we may say from interest. We have no shackles on the freest intercourse with their peaces, with their peacest neighbors.

Administration the partisans of Mr. Lixcoln were every judicious friend and traveller we "met up sion that there need be any great pains to keep the with," and with whom we could snatch a ten minimports made under a Morrill tariff, in the North, did not adopt an actively coercive and vigorous utes' talk, or take an hour's set-to. These impres- from coming into this region, where low taxes will policy towards the seceding States. Their denunciation of Mr. Buchanan was unmeasured. and they Advocate in mind, and gleans for its columns. garrison other Southern Forts.

not attempted, the censure and opposition of the do not believe one man in a thousand entertains President beholds destruction to himself and his Any one who talks with slaveholders and nonhypecritical condjutors; on the other, he sees the merchants, and mechanics will be obliged to destruction of his country. It is, indeed, a dreadful yield to the cherished idea of re-construction dilemma, and it is all the result of the damnable and Their State governments never were in better treasonable doctrines which were avowed for the action, and never before did the people so highpurpose of attaining power.

count for the warlike rumors that are now being sent over the telegraph lines.

that the Unionists of Kentucky have deliberately abandoned the plan of Senator Chittenden as a setstion. Why they should do this, we say, is unacto be accepted by the Black Republican party, for neither of them met with favor sufficient with Congress to give the people an opportion. They have their stars, too, and like them; have thaity to pass upon their merits. The CRITTEN-no objection to see the constellation enlarged, but will live and die under the seven if not another is added. Those who have held on to the glorious old union with the patriotic hope of mediating a remove numistakable language. Why, then, should the Unionists, including the venerable Carttenner, abandon their own platform so early in the action? The Southern Rights party of Kentucky have adoptions and their own platform as early in the action? The Southern Rights party of Kentucky have adoptions of the property of the southern Rights party of Kentucky have adoptions of the particular of the par ed the Carrendan plan, and thus go before the

people.

The Feeling in Great Britain. It is evident, from the tone of the English press, that all questions of American politics are completely absorbed in that country by the great commercial issue involved in the solution of the Northern and Southern tariffs. Slavery is swept out of notice altogether; there is no longer a word to be found about the negro; the vital question there now is which confederacy shall receive most favor, in view of the manufacturing interests of England, and the werdiet in every quarter is on the side of the South; for, says the London Telegraph, "notwithstanding all the sympathy for the free States, we cannot suffer our industry to be cut up by the roots in order that a slaveholding faction may be prostrated." And the same journal says:—"France and England will no doubt cumbine to thwart the Cabinet at Washington in any efforts it may undertake to coerce the cotton States by shutting them off from the trade of Europe." This is emphatic in favor of a recognition of the Southern Contederacy. And in connection with Mr. Lincoln's alleged prospect of blockading the Southern coast, the same our industry to be cut up by the roots in order that feet of blockading the Southern coast, the same paper adds: "We cannot afford to see the Southern in the Vice Problems," Stephen in the Vice Problems and the Congress, Stephen in the Vice Problems and the Congress and the Cong paper agas: We cannot anord to see the Southern in the Vice Presidency—the rest absorbed and ports blockaded for a month, a week, a day. If Mr. Lincola attempts to blockade them the European law of blockade will be put in force, and the navy law of blockade will be at once nowerless upon the of the Republic will be at once powerless upon the seas." The London Times, News and Globe are good government ought to have an opposition good government ought to have an opposition and there a good government ought to have an opposition are good government ought to have an opposition and there a good government ought to have an opposition and there are good government ought to have an opposition are good government ought to have a good government ought to have a good government ought to have an opposition and there are good government ought to have a good government ought to good government ought to have a good government ought to have a g Confederacy, should recognize it as a reality; and it gives deserved credit to the sagacity of the Southern statesmen by adding, that while the North is passing a prohibitive tariff, the Confederate States are acting "with marked prudence and propriety."

From these expressions it can be seen that the commercial necessities of the case are compelling public spinion in Europe to side with the South and against the North, despite of all prejudice against Southern institutions.—N. Y. Heraid.

The editor of the Christian Advocate of this city has recently been a tour in the Confederate States. His impressions of men and things, as he saw them, we reprint from his paper. They are very interesting, finally be with us in form, as they have been with the total confederate and without molestation. To please them and hold them on, the North has pursued a vacillating policy, dividing Black Republicans, and affording the best conditions for our success. The fruit will fall when it is sips. They will finally be with us in form, as they have been with both in matter and etyle.

from a private letter from a citizen of Nashville to a friend in this city. Both the writer and the gentieman to whom it is addressed have hitherto acted

ort year ago. Then everything was buoyant and Hotels were crowded to overflowing, and it was often that a man could scarcely find a resting place without taking rooms in the attic of some one of hese great palaces in the shape of hotels. But have a sum up in the aggregate less than \$18,000,000; while the existing debts of the other of the late United hese great palaces in the shape of hotels. But have a sum up in the aggregate less than \$18,000,000; while the existing debts of the other of the late United hese great palaces in the shape of hotels. But have a sum up in the aggregate less than \$18,000,000; while the existing debts of the other of the late United hese great palaces in the shape of hotels. nese great palaces in the shape of hotels. But how hanged now! Stroll up and down Breadway, or smaller streets crossing this great thoroughfare, ong the splendid marble palaces, and the thou ors and windows tells slas but too sadly, the oly story. The bright and cheerful faces of ther days have changed to sadness, and New York oday is but the shadow of its former greatness. undreds, and, I might say, thousands of business firms that in her palmy days were considered strong, have been forced by succumb to the pressure, and are now numbered among the things that were. In our business our operations have been confined to a limited few, and even among that number more than half are doomed, some entirely gone, and upon their doors "to let" is all that can be seen. My own impression is that in twelve months from to day not more than half allogen of our acquaintances will be

re than half adozen of our acquaintances will be left. Ask a Southern man who did it, and his answer will be, the d—d Black Republicans. Ask a Republican who did it, and he will at once say the nce says for all the South to go
Ask the Northern man, friendly to the Administration, what's the remedy, and some of the infernal scoundrels will say with their Yankee brogue, wip them in, (without the h.) I tell them they will have a good time at that. As a general thing, the business men are all right, and among the class of houses that we do business with, they are in favor of the States South going right out; they say there is no other remedy, and the sooner the better. There is great complaint here about this new tariff. The great majority of the importers swear they will not submit to it, and I would was an effort on foot among the New York mer-chants to declare their independence, and their sympathies with the South. As truly as I live, eve that in the event of a united South, New to the North, and the South goes out. I presume this new tariff was gotten up under the impression that it would be an additional source of revenue If so, never were a set of people more completely deluded; for until the country is thoroughly and completely drained of all the foreign fabrics in it, man of the pen, mightier than the sword is likely to and the necessities of the people require it, there will not be twenty-five per cent of the former rev enue received from this source, and the Adminis- Orleans from its Tennessee owners by usurpation tration will be forced to plod along with an empty treasury, broken, bankrupt, ruined, and how silly to talk of wipping the South into terms with an in the present state of affairs. To be boiling over

Yours truly, Ten Days in Foreign Parts.

From the Nashville Ohristian Advocate, April 6th We have spent ten days within the Southern Con-Our readers might like to know some thing of what we saw and heard in foreign parts "I feel better," says passenger on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, as about midnight we dip into the northern portion of Aisbams. "I fee decidedly better. What has come over me? Ah!-Now it's explained." But the train moved on, as though nothing had happened. Passports were not demanded at Steven-

Government," as to dissolve their connection with reliable representations made to us. Those peo the United States, and form a distinct and separate ple mean to be independent. A few months will tax nothing which she imports from us to use. show that they can raise bread as well as cotton. they shall have heavy burdens by tariffs it will be that. To our own, we added the observations of officeholders to prevent it. We have no apprehe

sions we give as facts, maybe new, without comcharged him with playing into the hands of "traitors," because he did not reinforce Fort Sumter and Prom the seriousness and vastness of the pevolution that has taken place there within the last three ate States, why it is her blunder, not our fault, and months, and from the accounts of mobs, lynch-law, she it will be who will suffer most, in the travail The public were thereby led to infer that, when reign of terror, etc., one can hardly held looking through which she will find out her error at last.

The public were thereby led to infer that, when reign of terror, etc., one can hardly held looking through which she will find out her error at last.

The thought underlying all the silly rhodomore. their chief took possession of the Government, he out for evidences of disturbance in the public mind, would "plant his foot down so firmly," that the and commotion in affairs. We never saw people tade about buying Louisians and selzing New Or-

ministration into power. If force is attempted! Those people are gone, and gone for good. The confederacy. But the argument is much the dissolution of the Union is sealed. If force is child is not born that will see them return. We stronger, that they who thus recognize the value of not attempted, the censure and opposition of the party that gave him existence, and the fall of the tion takes place, it must proceed from the other Administration itself is probable. On one side the side. They never will come back on any terms. ly prize them. With their Federal Governmen

they are pleased: its officers, Congress, and Constitution. Whatever may be said in Wall The followers of the President are beginning to Constitution. Whatever may be said in Wall remark upon this temporizing policy, and to destreet of their want of resources for sustaining mand something decisive. Perhaps this may ac- a government, they feel no uneasiness on that score. The difference between their commercial system and that of the Northern States, under he present and future possible tariffs, opens to their view as all in their favor. With trifling State debts, and ample resources, they feel safe on the financial question. We actually heard such an expression as this-smile at it as you may - The fact is, those poor fellows at the North, I don't see how they are to get along. Southern custom lost; the difference tlement of the sectional controversy, and have between the tariffs turning everything to our ports; planted themselves on the Peace Conference propower making our own bread; their last and West we making our own bread; their last and West arrayed against each other; in debt, and no prospect of paying out; their credit ten per cent under countable. They cannot even take such a position par, and ours above par—for our fifteen million loan on the slavish doctrine that the one is more likely will be taken at one hundred and four cents in the

added. Those who have held on to the glorious old

-no experiment. The border States may behold the question nar rowed down to this -s choice between the stars and these stars. The Union is already divided, and it is left for them, now that their unselfish and self sacrificing efforts to prevent that catastrophe have failed, to settle this simple question, On which side do their personal and social sympathies and indus-

trial interests lie?

3. We look with delicacy but closely for a latent spirit that has, in certain papers, been represented as existing very extensively in the seceded States—a suppressed spirit of discontent—the overawed minsrity. It may exist somewhere, but we did not find it. Men who to our personal knowledged in December went into secession as a timid bather steps into water, have fully commit-

4. The feeling toward the border slave States was various: not bitter, except rather so in some in-stances, against Tennessee, from which they seemed to think they had a right somehow to expect a different showing from what has been made thus far. Generally they reason thus: "It was better for us that they did not come off when we did. They are our friends, and by the position they took up at an early day and maintained, have done the part of friends. They said to the North, "Stand off;" and were enabled

us all the time in fact."

ments which each State has, the Federal Government is enlisting soldiers for one year, and also for three years, if not sooner discharged. The amount of first-rate arms, of ordnance and amunition they have on hand is retorible. also for three years, if not sooner discharged.

The amount of first-rate arms, of ordnance and The amount of first-rate arms, of ordnance and smunition they have on hand is astonishing, for short notice. It is said the federal government has nearly 20,000 soldiers at this time under orders, nearly 20,000 soldiers at this time under orders. Companies were dropping down to Pensacols and Savannah. They did not make much fass—only Savannah. They did not make much fass—only Savannah. They did not make much fass—only savenure beautiful to their independence. Georgia alone possessed last year, according to the report of our Comptroller General, \$672,000,000 of taxable property. The debts of the seven Confederate States

such soldiers we never saw: sober as continels: States sum up in the aggregate the enormous young men and middle-aged, the flower of the land. young men and middle-aged, the flower of the land. amount of \$174,000,000. This is without taking friends and women see them off, waving handkerinto the account the heavy city debts, corporation chiefs not wet with tears. No Hessian bands and debts, and railroad debts, which press, and will condrunken rowdies. We saw but one drunk man in the Southern Confederacy, and he was not too drunk to get from the hotel at Opelika to the cars. Description of these States. These debts, added to others, make a sum total not much under \$500,000,000. With pend on it, if those soldiers have to fight, they will give a good account of themselves in the day of battle. And if Mr. Lincoln heads the force that is to meet them, he had better do as he did on his way to Washington—disguise himself, steal a march, and start the night before.

The Better Way. From the New Orleans Picayune.

There are several Tennessee journals which can not be reconciled to the thought that they do not own Louisiana, and are wrongfully divested of some ownership. The Banner, at Mashville, is one of the most inconsolable and unappeasable in its wrath that the "usurpers and tyrants" who administer the political rights of Louisiana actually interfere by laws for inspecting vessels descending the river, with a view of preventing smuggling, and actually lay taxes on Tennessee produce. He is not very definite in his specifications of what is done which has instant and in fact the degree of the control of t of burden imposed on the commerce of the border States does not enter much into his line of argu-mentation and denouncement. It is the thing itself which enrages him, that the Tennessee farmer is not permitted to come and go in and out of Louisiana. just as he goes from one county in Tennessee int brings, and carry away whatever he chooses to buy, without a word to designate that the two States are living under different Governments. This, which is simply the right of existence as a Southern Confed without his consent, is what he deno and he is very resolute never to nermit it and York City will go with it. I have talked with a great many men, and they are done importing goods to New York, if she holds on to the North, and the South goes out. I presume to permit it, and threatens awfully. New Orleans, in particular, is a spot which Tennessee can't do without, and must have, in virtue of a right "inherent in the law of to the North, and the South goes out. I presume to permit it, and threatens awfully. New Orleans, in particular, is a spot which Tennessee can't do without, and must have, in virtue of a right "inherent in the law of the Union Bank of Tennessee and Branches, April 4th, 1861.

MEANS. This sounds warlike. There is the tramp of the

to talk of wipping the South into terms with an empty treasury. Why sir, if an effort were made to coerce the South, I candidly believe that a hundred thousand men could be raised here to fight for the South before the same number could be had to favor coercion. But where are the munitions of war, the men and the money.—It is truly absurd to think about it. But I fear you will think I am more interested in the politics of the country than my business.

In the present state of affairs. To be boiling over with military ardour without a vent is not only uncomfortable but might be dangerous, and the prospect of an active company, for reducing the system, is not immediately good. It is decidedly bad against Lincoln's calling out a Tennessee regiment to enable him to seize, held and occupy the city of New Orleans as a part of the property of the United States. A fillibustering expedition, without a vent is not only uncomfortable but might be dangerous, and the prospect of an active company, for reducing the system.

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A fillibustering expedition, without a vent is not only uncomfortable but might be dangerous, and the prospect of an active company, for reducing the system. nission from Lincoln, would be even a little too fast for the stage of the controversy, and Lincoln is at this moment more occupied in contriving the way of getting his troops safely out of Fort Sumter and keeping them safely in Fort Pickens, than in contriving how to capture New Orleans, in order to give a free range under the protection of Federal guns on the levee of New Orleans for those who adhere to his government. With the present inspirations at Washington, whether they be pacific from sheer necessity, the harmlessness of impotence, or from the policy of artifice to disarm precauof mankind."

we are out of the United States."

"Thought something was the matter," responded a voice from the other end of the car. "I've been feeling cramped and loose by turns iffeeling cramped and loose by turns are fifteen spirit for an early commission in a Federal army to minutes. A nightmany has been on membership for an early commission in a Federal army to ture New Orleans. The time is not yet ripe for recapture of the State to Lincolnism. Possibly

exercised their unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish the nothing which Tennessee has to send here; they Confederacy. The right, which they have exercised.

Tennessee claims for herself and readily grants to them. And as she will ever maintain that right

show that they can raise bread as well as cotton. The cotton crop is now found out to be about a million of bales short of the previous year. This fact has raised the price to a higher figure than has any exactions in New Orleans. If they shall have heavy burdens by tariffs it will be because they remain with Lincoln's Government, not from any action of the Confederate States, or any exactions in New Orleans. If they shall have heavy burdens by tariffs it will be because they remain with Lincoln's Government, any exactions in New Orleans. for herself, so she stands ready to assist any and all other States of the South in maintaining that divert from the head-producing responses. A few are holding back for higher prices still. But all this does not divert from the head-producing responses. divert from the bread-producing purpose.

Some things impressed us, along our zigzag way cheap goods from the South. This will not be and during our short stay in foreign parts. Of our fault. We would much rather have Ten-The No-Policy Policy of the Government.

Course the area of observation was not extensive.

The reader will know how to make allowances for than to have her saddled with a horde of Lincoln ments. Wherever the editor is, he bears the efft of Tennessee, when she will accept it. If she advocate in mind, and gleans for its columns. ensura the bulk of direct importations for the benwould "plant his foot down so firmly," that the stronghoids of the seceding States would be broken up, and affairs would speedily resume their wonted aspect. Mr. Lincoln has had more than a month now to develop his policy, and what is it? No man can tell. One day rumors are rife of the evacuation of Fort Sumter and assurances are given that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced. Sometimes the very day for its surrender is named. Again, we have the most warlike reports, indicating that the forts are to be reinforced, the revenue collected by force, and an isevitable war initiated. This vacillating policy is the necessary result of the anti-national and destructive principles which brought the Administration into power. If force is attempted*

Mr. Lincoln has had more than a month to the calmness of suppression, but of conviction and determination. Less bluster and institutions. Less bluster and indissoluble social affinities, which will not allow a permanent separation between Louisians and indissoluble social affinities, which will not allow a permanent separation between Confedering of Warth to keep it warm. They are in an uncommon bland humor. Even the philippics, taunts, and insulting paragraphs of the Abolition press do not ruffle their tempers, as they used to do. They regard them as outside things, pretty much as we in the United States regard the pratings of Extert Hall and the swell sentences of the Spanigh Cortes about our affairs and institutions. The extremest about our affairs and institutions and country in the dealout buying Louisans and selzing New Orleans, that there is an inentity by nature and association the laws of geography and indissoluble social affinities, which will not allow the permanent sepa stronger, that they who thus recognize the value of association with her should choose, between two opposing and conflicting Governments, to go with that towards which interest and attachm strongly attracts rather than with one which, they have had so many causes to distrust, and within which they have so many and increasing grounds to apprehend danger to their tital interests. The more heavily the inconveniences are pictured to be so far as they flow necessarily from the fact

of separation, which can no longer be questioned— as it is not possible to be traced—they are pleas for a removal by the only and earliest way, and the restoration of entire unshackled, friendly inter-course between a kindred people by the accession of Tennessee to the fold of the Confederate States. Then Louisians and New Orieans will be theirs as

the expenditure of gasconade about coming down in regimentais, with cock hat, spurs, and holsters, to parade as conquerors on the levee of New Or-That is the shorter way of closing up all the alarms felt or feigned about the embarrassments on trade from this quarter, and we recommend it as altogether superior to the gunpower plan, and bet-ter in the sense that something may be effected that way, while by the other there will be nothing but

calamity and failure. Meeting in Meigs County. A a meeting of the State Rights party in Meigs county, Tennessee, at the Court House in Decatur, on first day of April, 1861, the following proceedings were had, to wit :

Maj. Jacob Peake was called to act as chairman and Isaac 8. Binyon called to act as secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed the following committee to draft resolutions:
Jno. Lillard, Jno. R. Forshee, Frank McCorkle,
Sam. M. Cox, Prior Nealy, Jesse Martin and James
E. Fike, who retired and prepared and reported

Resolved. That we are opposed to coercion of the seceded States by the United States, and that holding of the forts and arsenals in the seceded States, or an attempt to collect the revenue therein is tantamount to coercion, and we hereby enter our pro-

test against it.

Resolved, That non-action at present is fraught with danger, civil war and blood shed and we believe the only true course is to give such guarantee as will satisfy the whole South, or a recognition of an independent government in the second States, and we hereby declare our preference for the former. But if not obtained, then we are for the latter and will use all honorable means to place Tennessee with the Southern galaxy. Resolved, That we will support any honorable man for Governor or Congress, no matter what has been his former political creed, who codorse our

Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting ap point one delegate from each civil district to attend the Nashville Convention, and three delegates from each civil district, to attend the Congressional Con Which resolutions, when reported, were unan which resolutions, when reported, were unantmously adopted when the chair appointed the follawing adopted the follawing a

owing delegates, to wit; district, J. B. Collin, H. Leanan, - Moody 2d—Jerry McKinzee, E. S. Chatton, E. Grub. 3d—Wm. S. Russell, Jesse Martin, J. M. Lillard.

DELEGATES TO NASHVILLE. J B Collins, R S Holt, Wm O Allen. G W McKinzee, Wm Peake, R R Davis, Lea Neal, and Jeff On motion, the chairman and Secretary were add ed to both lists of delegates. On motion, the proceedings of this moeting were ordered to be printed in the Athen a Post, Clevelar Bunner, and the Nashville Union and American. On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

" The Better Way."

JACOB PEAKE, Chm. ISAAC S. BINYON, Secretary. Read the article from the N. O. Picayone headed

of the secoded States in order to meet the burdens

any apprehensions as to our success, whether other

The New York Evening Post has the following about Newstead Abbey: The home of Byron, which has been for son own Louisiana, and are wrongfully divested of some part of their birthright if they are prevented from exercising in the slightest degree all the rights of ownership. The Bunner, at Nashville, is one of the most inconsolable and unappeasable in its wrath most inconsolable and unappeasable in its wrath pounds. Since then it has been held for private for weeks ago the "coming man" appeared time in the market, has at length found a purchaser At the auction sale in London, on the 13th of las in the person of a Mr. William Frederick Webb.

> ais family, taken up his permansame privilege of visiting the home of Byron as when it was owned by Col. Wildman. Funeral Invitation The friends and acquaintances of Lemuel Swearengen. vited to attend the funeral of his daughter, MOLLIE, this

morring (Sunday) at 16 o'clock, at the residence of D. R. Bains,

at which time the funeral of Lizzie Rains will be preached.

Divine service by Rev. G. D. Elliott. be-who is in hot haste to mount and charge upon the "Baratarian" oligarchy, who are keeping New Notes of other Banks..... Gold and Silver.....

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock
Due to Banks in Tenness
Due to Banks out of Tenn
Office Balances 1,774,700 8 Dividends Unclaimed. Profit and Loss*......

24,189,368 67
J. KIRKMAN, President.
J. CORREY, Cashier.
to me this the 5th day of April,
H. L. NOBYELL,
Notary Public COUNTY COURT AT NASHVILLE.—James
Johnson administrator vs Rinabeth Bosworth et al. At
the office of the Clerk and Master of the County Sourt at
Na shville on the 6th day of April, 1861, on motion of complainant, by counsel in the above cause, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master, that two of the spid
defendants, towart. Filey Boswith and Anna Boswith, are now
residents of the State of Tenurssee, and therefore the ordinary

process of this court cannot be served up a them, it is therefore ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four weeks in succession is the Union and American, a newspeper published in the city of Nashville requiring the said defendants to appear at the next term of the County Gowrt to be holden for the county of Davidsen, at the courthcuse thereof in the city of Rashville; on the first Monday in May next, and answer said bill, or the same will be taken for confussed as to them and set down for hearing exparte
api4-w4ipr'sfee \$3

F R CHEATHAM, C. & M: FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

THE regular light draught steamer Nash-ville, Barclar Masier, Stopat. Clerk, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings. MONDAY, 8th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight or par-sage apply on board or to H. H. HARRISON, api7-ii Positive and Peremtory Sale of A Retail Store.

IT A PINE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE LADIES, AL On Monday Morning, April 8th, 10 o'clock BENJ F SHIELDS & CO.,

WILL sell in their Front Auction Booms, on account of W D Revertson Deputy Sheriff, the entire stock of Varieties, levied on as the property of S. P. Anderson, consisting in part of hithous Hosiery, Gloves, Sonnets, Poesket Hanker chiefs, Muslins Corseta, Combs, Trimmings Speed Cotton, Hooks and Eyes, Needlea Crapes; with a great variety of articles for Family use.

F. S.—at 10 o'clock, precisely, we will sell the contents, Shelves, Show cases and Fratures of Store, No 25 Union street. Terms cash on delivery.

B. F. S. & CO: apl6-1d

LAKE KINGSTON Ice Company.

HE undersigned have now on hand 4000 tens of the KAKE KINGSTON ICE. nd with such a supply they are ready to fill all orders. The depots used last season are re-opened, and any orders left at them will receive prompt attention.

CONRAD, CHANDLES & CO.,
No 49 South Cellege street.

N. B.—Particular attention given to filling country orders. mar25-d2m New Produce House.

S SIMS, No 14 Market street, is now receiving the flowing articles, which we offer very low fer cash-250 bols Family Flour, 500 bags 45,000 bag hacon, Olear Sides, Hams and Shoulder, 200 bales Timothy Hsy, 50 Wheat Straw, 500 bags Corm,
100 "Millet Seed,
100 "Hungarian do
50 bbls Prime Leaf Lard,
20 kegs Pigs" Feet.
ap14-tf

NOTICe TO SHIPPERS. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE & CHATTAROGGA R. E. Co.)
Nashville, April 1st, 1861.

THE agency at Shellmound, on the Nashville & Chattanooge
Railroad, has been discontinued. Therefore freights must
be prepaid on Goods destined for that Station. The Company
will not be respons ble for such freights after being unleaded
in good order at the station.

E. W. COLE,
api3-tf space.

Superintendent,

VALUABLE BUSINESS HOUSE FOR SALE. PROPOSE to sell, for the purpose of closing a co parinership business, the new three story Brick H ure, situated on Cherry street, a few doors South of Broat, now occupied by Messrs. Bush Brox', as a Grocery Store. The property fronts 25 feet on Cherry St., and runs back 91 feet. The third story is fitted up as a family residence, and offers ample room for a large family; and is free from taxition, State, county and city. It is one of the most eligible business locations in that part of the city, and will be soid AT A BARGAIN. For particulars as to location and terms apply on the premises or to mar30-lim. well as ours; and there will be no sort of use for

GENTLEMENT C. J. ZEUTZSCHEL FASHIONABLE

Confined evelusively to GRNTLMMRN'S WEAR, NO. 29 UNION STREET.

Nashville, : : Tenness He solicits patronage. HE WARRANTS SATISFACTIONS

Philadelphia Made Clothing. ALE FOR TERMS DAYS ORLY.)

WIS age in receipt of an invoice of Coats, Fants and Vests,
of superior styles, which are decided to Curax. BRNJ F SHIEDS & CO.

PROCTER & GAMBLE 21 West Second Street,

CINCINNATI.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in STAR AND TALLOW CANDLES Dieine, German and Palm Soap, Lard Oil

Pearl Starch, Fancy Soap, &c.

CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.

s*a It is well known that many Star Caudies that are really seven to the pound, are branded and sold as "sixes." There is a disadvantage and a loss in this practice to both retailers and consumers, even if the Caudies are bought at a reduction of two cents per lb. from the price of the regular article. Thus:

mar30 61-43m ITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, PRINTING AND Printing in Oil, and Watercolors, Views, Portraits, Show. lands Vigneties, Labels, Masic Titles, Diplomes, Bill Heads, Buniness Cards, Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Funeral Notices, Ball Tickets, Admission Cards, Circulars, Checks, Bonds, Notes, Ball Therets, Administration of the above arrangements in his ball the undersigned has newly made such arrangements in his ballness that he is enabled, to exceed neatly, promptly and elements, every variety of the above articles.

J. P. WAGNEP,

Corner, Cedar and Chery at reets, Nashvi', is, Tens

F. W. GREENHALGE Druggist and Apothecary CORNER MARKET AND CHUACH STREETS. Nashville, Tenn. ILP A share of public patronge respectfully solicitest.

Spring Goods! Lost or Strayed.

NO 59 COLLEGE STREET.

Are now receiving their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS COMPRISING every variety of articles on

SEASON. Muslins and Lawns. Just received a large and desirable lot of

Muslins which will be sold at the very loss price of 12% CHNTS PER YARD, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

We intend to make it to the interest of all to call and examin ur Stock. mar24-tilljulyl'61 s o No. 59 College atreet. A PRESH lot of Silver Skin Onion Setts and Pumpkin Sec

WHOLESALE ONL .

Are now receiving their

STOCK OF

Spring Goods,

Consisting of a large and varied assortment of

KATATERIUS IN KIND HEAVY STAPLES.

LAWNS, JACONETS.

JEANS, FLANNELS, PANT STUFFS, VARIETIES GENERALLY, &c, & ., &c

HEAVY, DESIRABLE STAPLES

Medium Cost Dress Goods, we hav moved offered a

SUPERIOR STOCK

We will sell them to our old Friends and Custo sers on the usual Terms;

AND, TO CASH BUYERS Command their Trade.

B. B CONNOR & BRO.,

IRBY MORGAN & CO.

No. 5 College Street. General Produce and Commission

MERCHANT'S. ORDERS PILLED AT THE LOWIST MARKET PRICE

NOTE OF THE PERSON AND PARTY. Personal Attention stron to CONSIGNMENTS.

PRODUCE. WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING AND WILL SELL FOR

> Or,18, Brau, Shorts, Flour,

Corn

Apples,

Meal, Onions

New Spring Goods CHEAP FOR CASH.

pear to sall extraordinarily cars. Doing an exclusive man business, continue me to do this and I am sure I can wall it to the interest of all to call and see my stock of Dress Goods embracing. White and Linen Goods, Domestics of all kinds and in fact everything one could desire.

I must again call the attention of those is debted to I C Nicholson & Co., Nicholson & Humphrey, or myself, to their unstilled accounts, for the times are such as demand immediate action in such cases.

B. HUMPHREY.

ecial Auction Sale for Saturday Morning, April 6, at 10 o'clock

BENJ F. SHIELDS & CO. Will hell for cashe n ascount of whom it may concern, a invoice of Emish's old Beserve Whisky, (warranted) Chus paigne Wines, various brands: Fresh Oranges with a rouna of varieties, Furniture, Mattrasses, etc., etc. Sale positive, apis-td BENJ F. SHIELDS & CO.

FURMAN & CO., AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS;

HAVE reseived for the Spring and Summer Trade of 1861 their usual stock of these Goods, corsisting in part of British, American and French Cloths Cassimeres and Vestings, Ermines. Cottonades, Hosiery and Linea Dusters, Ducks &c.

A very choice assortment of Ladles Dress Goods, Barige, Anglaise, Lavellas, Fautlards, Organdies Lawns, Ginghaos, faney and solid Barges, Trimmings, &co., &c. A superb lot of the best brands of 49 Bro. Domestics extra beavy Cotton Yaras; all of which will be sold at prices in keeping with the times for Cash or burkble with the condition of the solid at prices in keeping with the times for

CRISIS TO THE CONTRAR

A LARGE SPRING

55 COLLEGE STREET.

OUR STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS NOW BEING

WRAPPINGS

This stock will be as desirable in quantity, quali-

A complete assortment in Carpets, Curta ns,

R. C. M'NAIRY & CO.

Oil Cloths,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. J L. BOSTICK,
MARGARST B. BOSTICK,
Executors of Mardin P. Bestick, deceased

L.S. SIMS. P ODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NASHVILLE.

PREMIUM HARNESS

No. 14 Market Street,

C. L. HOWERTON No's 9 and 10 Public Square, Nashville. Harness Manufacturer.

COACH and Buggy Harness of every style and quality kept
ocnetantly on hand and manufactured to seler. Also,
Buggy Collars, Kip and Hog Skin Collars, Bridles, Halters,
and all other ar icles made by Harness Manufacturer—all of the
best materials and the finest workmanship, all of which will be
sold as cheap as can be bought anywhere in he United States.
To C L HOWERFON'S Harness has been awarded the Righest Premium at the Tennessee State Fair, the Kentucky State
Fair at Bowling Green, at the Limestone County Fair, Alabama; Agricultural Society at Athens.

25 per cent. less

NOTICE. THE co partnership of Kimbro & Flux was dissolved by mutual consent on the let inst. All those inducted to us are requested, without delay, to call on the subscriber and estile.

L. S. SIMS,

api5-diw

No. 14 Market street. For New Orleans.

will have an above and all intermediate land-grant on Saturday the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock M. o'er freight or passage apply on beard or to H. M. HARBISON, apid-td A. HAMILTON, Agents. RED AND WHITE THISH POTATOES AT AUCTION.

Spring of 186 Ag sept of the state of the

PUBLIC SQUARE.

bliverskin duton setts, Nashville, Tenu. Even Engly Pegs

White Stone Ware!

All this Marrowill da

R ARTICLE MADE PAINTED STONE WARE, every article made

SERVIN AVERSO. PRINTED AND COMMON STONE

STRETCH & FORM Every Article Made. CORBET COLUMN & VENISHED TREASURE ENGLISH CHINA,

WARE,

R.C. M'NAIRY & CO French China, Gold Band, White and Fancy

Glass Ware,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Dress Goods Japan Tin Ware,

GREAT VARIETY

Every Size.

from 50 cents to \$15 each.

Coal Oil Lamps.

BEST COAL OIL

CHILDREN'S NEGRO GOODS. Cabs and Carriages,

REFRIGIRATORS & ICE CHESTS:

SOME VERY FINE.

WATER COOLERS

Ice Pitchers. Brenze and Parian Figures.

SOME VERY FINE Fruit Cans, Glass and Tin, most

BIRD CAGES, good assortment-BRITANIA AND BLOCK TIN WARE,

approved.

House Furnishing Goods Generally.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES OF USE AND ORNAMEN

WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

or Cash

than usual,

PROMPT I PAYING BUYERS

New Book

ELSIE VENNER; A Romance of De 2. RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARS 3. THE GREAT PREPARATION: OF BE DRAWSTE NIGH. By Rev. Jno. Commings D D. 2 vol MR. GILBERT'S CAREER; An Americ 5. THE PRINTER BOY; or How Ren Fa Manus ms Make, at example for Tenth By W.M. F. HAGAN & CO. have also just received the follows tary Rooks.

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Foreign and Domest Dry Goods,

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W H now offer to the trade the most destrable stock SPRING GOODS We are miling quite as low as the same designs, at quality, can be purchased, and will make liberal disc.

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Frederic Notrobe, Chester Ashley, Little Bock, Rose Bouginss, One of the above mentioned Boats will have Memo-for Raday's, TSURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, at a connecting at Little Book with Conclus for the colehrated Springs, and with small heat for all notations. cation address. L. HARNSTHAD, Agent, Cor. Front & Madison St's, Memph or J. D. ADAMS, Propris

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